

The Times-Dispatch.

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1904.

Mr. Gillett's Speech.

In his speech in the House of Representatives last Monday, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts, made the ungracious statement that the overwhelming proportion of lynchings occurred in the South. It is sufficient to say in reply that the overwhelming proportion of crimes against women by black men are committed in the South. If the situation were reversed, if the overwhelming proportion of these crimes were committed by black men at the North, the overwhelming proportion of lynchings would occur in the North.

On Monday last a white woman was attacked by a black man near Swedesboro, N. J. He lay in wait for her, knowing that she and her little niece would pass along the road. The rest of the story is thus told by a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger:

"As she neared a tree the negro stepped into the road in front of her and grasped her throat, saying, 'If you scream, I'll kill you.'"

"Mrs. Leap struggled to free herself. The negro struck her with his fist and she fell to the ground. The child turned and ran down the road when her aunt was attacked, heading for Joseph Shilvers' house."

"Mrs. Leap's assailant was alarmed by the noise of a horse coming down the road. It was driven by Martin Tagg, a Swedesboro man, who was passing the scene. A moment later Shilvers, armed with a shotgun, and Tagg, armed with a revolver, started in pursuit. The negro was several moments before he recovered sufficiently to tell the story of the attack. Then Shilvers, having found the tracks left by the negro in the newly plowed field, started in pursuit. The negro was suffering from nervous shock, was placed in Tagg's wagon and driven to Spoon's. Then Tagg drove here and notified County Detective Garrison of the attack. Garrison, rousing several men, started after the negro. He returned to Swedesboro this morning, having found no trace of the brute."

"At dawn a large number of men and boys, divided into several parties, made a systematic search. At the point where Mrs. Leap was attacked the negro's footprints were seen. The tracks were made by a peculiarly shaped shoe, and were easily followed across the plowed fields, but they were lost when the track made a sharp turn to the right."

"County Prosecutor Starr is personally directing the search, and Detective Garrison is in direct charge of the posse that are out."

Threats of lynching are heard on all sides, and Detective Garrison said to-night that it would not be safe to bring the miscreant here if he is caught. It is believed that the negro is in hiding in the woods below Paisboro.

"Mrs. Leap is suffering from nervous shocks, but her physical injuries are slight. She has several bruises on her face and one back of her left ear."

Such incidents are rare at the North because negroes are few. They are of frequent occurrences at the South because negroes are numerous. The facts speak for themselves. If such assaults were as frequent at the North as at the South, lynchings would be as frequent in one section as in the other. Human nature is the same in all sections and like causes produce like results.

For social equality, to which Mr. Gillett also referred that is a subject which the people of the South will not discuss. If Northern men in private life wish to receive negroes into their homes the South has no quarrel with them. Every man to his taste. But when the President of the United States does such a thing, the South protests, for the South thinks that the head of the nation has no right to set such an example. The South has been dealing with the negro for many generations and knows that the peace and welfare of both races depend upon absolute reparation. This rule has been made because it is necessary and it must not be altered one jot or one tittle.

As for the rest, we of Virginia are dealing fairly and generously with the black man. During the past two years we registered every negro who paid as much as one dollar a year in State taxes. Those who did not pay taxes in that amount were registered if they could show that they were sufficiently intelligent to understand the duties of citizenship. From this time on we shall have a straight educational qualification which will apply to whites and blacks alike.

We are spending a great deal of money in educating negro children, and it is not true in Virginia that the negro has no opportunity to improve his condition. He has a fair chance to get an education, to learn and pursue a profitable occupation and to accumulate property. In his property rights he is as safe as any white man, and recently, when a brutal negro committed the unpardonable crime in Roanoke, the Governor called out a regiment of soldiers to prevent an infuriated people from killing him like the brute he had shown himself to be. We of Virginia have no apologies to make for the way we treat the black man. He is

sure to get here all the respect and consideration he deserves.

As for the South, Booker Washington recently told a Northern audience that ninety per cent. of the intelligent colored people had made up their minds to encourage the race to remain in the South—"the most encouraging habitat of the black man." Does not that statement answer completely Mr. Gillett's charge that the negro has no chance of advancement in the South?

Sense and Philanthropy.

A report comes from New York that Mr. John D. Rockefeller is "perfecting a machine to give away money," a machine that is to be as carefully organized, as effectively administered and as far-reaching in its scope as any of the great enterprises under his control.

Mr. Rockefeller is a man of affairs and strictly business. He has always been careful about his investments, careful that each dollar invested should bring back a proper return. He feels the same way about money which he contributes to charitable objects. He wants to be sure that money which he so contributes does good and yields a proper return upon the investment, not in money, but in beneficence.

Up to 1882 it is estimated that Mr. Rockefeller had given away about \$7,000,000, exclusive of the amounts given to the Chicago University, and it is said that he himself came to the conclusion upon investigation that only about 5 per cent. of the money so donated did any good whatsoever; indeed, that it did harm. Mr. Rockefeller determined from that time on to be as careful in giving away his money as in investing it in business.

We have been informed by a gentleman, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Rockefeller, that several years ago the millionaire conceived the idea of spending a large part of his fortune in educating the negroes of the South and in helping them to improve their condition generally. But upon inquiry he satisfied himself that this would be a mistake, and so instead of undertaking an independent movement on his own account, he decided to give the money to the General Education Board, to be expended in the cause of education without respect to race. In short, Mr. Rockefeller concluded that the best way and the only way for a Northern man to help the negro in the South was through and in hearty co-operation with the whites of the South.

Recurring to the first statement, it is further said that Mr. Rockefeller thinks that the making of a million dollars is child's play compared with the difficulty in successfully giving away that much money. This may seem at first blush an absurd statement, and yet there is much truth in it. It is not difficult for a man in Mr. Rockefeller's situation to make a million dollars. A slight increase in the price of oil would add that much money to his fortune. He could also make a million by manipulating some of his stocks for a downward turn and afterwards for an upward turn in the markets. But to give away a million dollars in such a way as to do no harm and to do much good, is, indeed, a problem for any man to solve. Most of our readers, who have engaged to any extent in charitable work, understand full well what this means. It is a very difficult thing to give away even a small sum of money to men and women in need without doing them harm, without making them more than ever disposed to depend upon the bounty of others, without tending to destroy their self-respect and thereby to injure character. It requires a great deal of common sense to be a successful philanthropist.

Vaccination Economy.

The smallpox has proved to be a costly visitor to some counties in this State, where vaccination might have prevented it.

It will not do to try to economize public moneys at the expense of the public health, and no county has the right to expect exemption from smallpox, unless it enforces vaccination year in and year out. And in this matter brotherly kindness, as well as self-interest, combine to make it the duty of the well-to-do to look after the poor and negligent.

Some of the infected counties complain that the sanitary authorities will not at the present time send for prisoners lying in their jails awaiting entrance upon prison life here; but they are unreasonable. They should see that the most ordinary prudence requires that the penitentiary should be kept isolated from infectious disease. Any failure to do so—any lapse—might be followed by dreadful consequences.

Then penitentiary officers act from the most unselfish motives, and if they err they would better err on the safe side.

Bryan and Hearst.

Mr. William J. Bryan says in his latest interview that he is against Judge Parker. He declares that he is not in alliance with Hearst, but he says that Hearst stands for many things that the people of this country demand, and that the accusation that he is trying to buy his nomination ought to commend him to the very people who say it, because they have been in the business of buying elections in the past.

By the same token we may say that Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan ought never more to say anything against those who buy elections, for Mr. Hearst is trying to buy his nomination and Mr. Bryan, so far from condemning him for that, is making excuses for him.

McClellan, the Brave.

When Tammany was restored to power in New York, the pool room men and the keepers of disreputable houses all thought they were to have a wide open town and were to play their trade as usual, paying, of course, for protection. It was so understood elsewhere, too. But it appears now that the gamblers and their associates reckoned without Mayor McClellan. The Mayor is a man of his word. He declared when he was inaugurated that he would see to it that the laws were obeyed, and it is conceded that he is keeping his

promise so far as it is possible for him to do so.

There is great complaint against him from the lawless class, but the Mayor is not to be deterred by such complaints, and Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany, says that he thoroughly approves of Mayor McClellan's course. It takes nerve for the Mayor of New York to resist the pressure, but McClellan seems to have it. All honor to him.

The Normal School Buildings.

We have a communication from a correspondent in which he says: "I was amazed to read in a recent issue of The Times-Dispatch that the buildings of the State Normal School at Farmville are old and unfit for use. Can this be true?"

It was not stated that the buildings of the Farmville Normal School were unfit for use. The new building recently erected is well equipped and one of the most attractive buildings in the State. The old buildings are more or less dilapidated, the floors being badly worn and the rooms presenting generally an unattractive appearance. The last Legislature, however, appropriated \$55,000 to be used in erecting another new building and making necessary repairs to the old buildings. When this work shall have been done the buildings of the Farmville Normal School will be good and the institution will be in position to furnish good accommodations to the students and to do first class work.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch prints a letter suggesting John W. Daniel as suitable for the Southern States to nominate for President. The Times-Dispatch says that Major Daniel would honor any position to which he might be chosen, but the paper does not go so far as to press for his nomination. The fact of the matter is that the Times-Dispatch would like to see the Democratic party win, and knows that this is not the time for the South to push its sons to the front—Mobile Register.

Of course, we would like to see the Democratic party win. But why can it not win with Daniel in the lead? We think his nomination would make a great hit. He would be sure to capture the Northern Democrats, if they should hear the music of his voice.

By the way, did the editor of the Mobile Register ever hear Daniel make a patriotic oration? Every man who has heard him has felt down in his heart that he would love to vote for Daniel to be President of the United States. The sensation is irresistible.

Of the men who composed President Davis's official household none is better remembered than Colonel Burton N. Harrison, whose death in New York has just been announced. He was Mr. Davis's private secretary, and as such had much to do in receiving visitors to the "White House" here. He was a gallant gentleman, popular with the public and devoted to his chief. He contributed to the press some valuable chapters of Confederate war history. His wife (now Cary) was exceedingly productive as an authoress, and her books sell well. Since his residence in New York Colonel Harrison belonged to the bar of that city, but had practiced very little of late years.

Mr. W. W. Davies, photographer of this city, who died here some months ago, was page in the office of President Davis when Colonel Harrison was there as private secretary.

The members of the committees from Virginia and Maryland, appointed to draft a law to be enacted by the respective Legislature of each State for the better protection of oysters, held a meeting in Annapolis Tuesday and appointed a subcommittee to draw the bill, which will contain provisions for a joint cut law, providing for the stricter enforcement of it; shortening the season by prohibiting the catching of oysters during September and permitting the taking of seed oysters above a line drawn from the northeast bluff on Cobb's Point, on the Maryland side, to Colonial Beach, on the Virginia side of the Potomac River.

The bill will probably be passed by the Maryland Legislature now in session, and if so a similar bill will be submitted to the next session of the Virginia Legislature.

It is estimated that at least \$3,000,000 will be spent in New York for Easter flowers. The prices this year, from all accounts, are enormous. It costs from \$10 to \$15 to purchase a "friendly little remembrance," and anything like handsome designs cost \$100 and upward. Richmond people will also invest heavily in Easter flowers, but fortunately prices here are much less than they are in New York.

They are telling a good one on a distinguished lady educator in a neighboring city. Her husband came in and found the baby with a bad cut on its forehead. He asked the nurse how it happened, and the nurse said she was busy with other work and had to leave the baby alone.

"But where was your mistress?" demanded the man.

"She at de Mothers' Club."

Newport News might as well prepare for a great crowd of visitors upon the occasion of the launching of the Virginia. Richmond's quota will be several thousand. Many different parties, or groups, have been made up to attend, and all have high expectations of pleasure.

Judge Mann tells a Norfolk newspaper correspondent that there is nothing to fear from him on the liquor question; that he is not a fanatic, and that the new

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revenue bill is not his bill, but the legislation of the present times of the people of Virginia. The judge is as modest as he is meritorious.—Petersburg Index-Appal.

Cannot the News Leader find a crumb—or shall we say a drop?—of comfort in this?

The Charlotte Observer is shocked because of a rumor that certain Carolinians wanted to lynch Mr. McLee, who had the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad thrown into the hands of a receiver. We know very little about the case, but are informed from the reports and editorials in the Raleigh News and Observer that Mr. McLee and his associates deserved to be buried at stake.

"We can't see that the fall of Sully has sullied the cotton prospects any."

"D. S.—We claim that, one."—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Well, that is the limit. Presently you'll be claiming some of the Charlotte Observer's meanness, poetry. Look to your manhood, dear friend.

President Harper, of Chicago University, says the ideal professor must be a married man. He might have said that any sort of an ideal man must be married.

A young man at Norriston, Pa., has been taken to a hospital to have a bee removed from his ear. It will take more than a surgical operation to remove the bee from Mr. Roosevelt's bonnet.

Business in Danville must be lively indeed—the telegraphic dispatches report the sale of a billion pounds of tobacco on Tuesday.

The war in the Far East lags, but they are having it tooth and nail in Congress.

What a nice April fool it would be to have a real bright, balmy day to-morrow.

We suspect that Mr. Bryan is almost sorry his friend, Bennett, died.

Hearst and the Presidency.

We cannot believe that the Democratic party will so far forget the lesson of 1892 and 1896 as to allow the nomination of W. R. Hearst, and yet he is the only candidate so far mentioned who has refused to speak of it. Not only he and his friends at work in every State in the Union, but it is reported that he refuses in the event of his nomination, to supply the Democratic committee with a million and a half dollars as a campaign fund to insure the success of the Democratic ticket. The Democratic party has not so far left its ancient moorings, and it is not to be expected that it will. It will sell itself for a price, but it will not surrender to the requirements of a nominee for the highest office in the gift of the people.—Fredericksburg Post and Ledger.

Wm. R. Hearst, the famous millionaire journalist, of New York, seems determined to secure the Democratic nomination for President at any cost. By direction of the Hearst League, the American Press Association, and the Hearst League of cost to papers throughout the country unlimited quantities of plate matter bearing the name of Hearst, and whatever it needs the line of supplies for the boys who are "shy on copy." We trust the Democratic party is not offering to accept of those who are "shy on copy." If so, Hearst will likely get it—Southside Sentinel.

The Times makes ungrateful acknowledgment of receipt through the American Press Association of a proffer on the part of Hearst League to furnish this newspaper from charges, transportation prepaid, sufficient plate matter to make up a "Democratic Anti-Convention Page."

A literary specimen designed to boom the political aspirations of that Canany of Journalism, William Randolph Hearst, is being sent to the press. The paper, which we regard it prudent to answer, we wish to say to the above named member of the Hearst League, that the "Democratic Anti-Convention Page" is a commodity which the proprietors of this paper are abundantly able to purchase and pay for, whatever it needs the line of supplies for the boys who are "shy on copy."

Whether plate matter or matter of any other character, and finally, that should we see it in any of our country's claims of Mr. Hearst or any other candidate for presidential honors, there will be found among our stock a trade courage sufficient in quantity and quality to impel us to do so without the aid of anybody's "league."

Alas! Virginia meets in T.-D. Want columns.

Voice of People.

ON Current Topics.

Prestwould Up-to-Date.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I was amused, if not edited, at the attempt of some of your contributors to set forth in last Sunday's Times-Dispatch a few of the past glories that the State of Virginia has enjoyed. In closing the communication, your correspondent (presumably, a woman) says: "The old Virginia, like other old places in Virginia, 'Prestwould' is a thing of the past, and I would like to know the meaning of such a statement. The house stands as firmly as it did in '61 and is still in the possession of the present aristocratic family." While the owners are not blessed with an over-abundance of this world's goods, yet they are not lacking in those things which the Good Book tells us are rather to be desired, and it would be a worldly wisdom indeed, visiting the place now, would indeed be improved with the fact that, in spite of the absence of the grandeur that made up the "old" do as was, an air of peace and happiness pervades the whole place and is made doubly interesting by the presence of a few of the old Virginia aristocrats, restrained by old-time conventionalities.

The "heart of the antiquarian of to-day" is rarely ever gratified by just through the old Virginia aristocrats, owners do not consider it incumbent upon themselves to bestow upon those who do not hesitate to visit for nothing from the brass knockers on the doors to a taster bed.

HAMILTON FIELD, Richmond, Va., March 24, 1904.

Trustees and Teachers.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—It would seem that the law recently enacted by the Legislature to prohibit nepotism in the employment of teachers is a very grave reflection upon the ability and integrity of the entire body of school trustees in the State, and is a very bold and daring attempt to deprive the public school system of the best element of its teaching force. At the same time it makes it a disgrace and a disqualification for business to even be of kin to a school trustee.

The law already on the statute book afforded an ample safeguard against the exercise of favoritism in the employment of teachers. In the first place, the applicant was required to hold a certificate of qualification signed by the county superintendent. The instruction from the superintendent's office to the trustee board was to employ teachers holding the highest grade certificate, regardless of kin and kind. In case of two or more applicants for the same school holding the same grade certificate, the trustee board should be required to hold a majority vote to elect the teacher, and should any community feel aggrieved by the action of the board, it has the right to call a board of reference, consisting of the county superintendent and two trustees from another district, to review and pass upon the action of the district board, whose decision shall be final, thus taking the question of qualification out of the hands of district boards entirely.

There are over twelve hundred school trustees in the State, and it is a conservative estimate to say that the law would act more than a hundred true and tried teachers will be driven from their home parishes, and seek employment elsewhere, ostracized as completely and with about as much show of reason and right as was the grand old Athenian aristocrat.

R. S. BOWLES, Tabasco, Va., March 21, 1904.

Pro-Russian.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—I have been surprised at the almost universal sympathy for the Russian cause in our Virginia people, and can only account for it on the ground that she is fighting a larger nation and the general feeling of people to live and let live, and the form of government against so absolute a monarchy as that of the Czar's. The Japanese are certainly a very savage nation, when we consider that they are still pagans and so lately emerged from almost a barbarous state. They are changing the administration of the world in the small amount of fighting that has already occurred, but there is much question of the propriety of their conduct at Chienlin in not giving the enemy fair notice.

Russia, in my judgment, is the greatest power to-day on the earth, although as yet comparatively undeveloped. She has four hundred million people—the great bulk of them tough, hardy and courageous. They are a very different class of people from the soft and effeminate people of the West. There are no such linguists elsewhere in the world, taken as a whole, than there are in Russia. The Russian ladies and gentlemen, with such a lever to control the hardy northern races, they can and will, I believe, eventually be the dictators of the eastern hemisphere, and as they educate their masses better, will stand for all that is best and most Christian.

Why our people should want the yellow millions of Japan and China to prevail here, I cannot understand. It is the color I can't understand.

It was the English who came from the north, and first, as savage, plundered and gave it their name. It was the Goths and kindred races that destroyed the Roman Empire, and in my judgment, it will be the same yellow Russian who will eventually rule the more effeminate nations of Europe and Asia.

On the other hand, Japan should win, then the white and yellow races must eventually clash, and we of the United States, America, may not have to fight the millions of Mongolians that might invade our shores.

"RICHMOND," March 21, 1904.

Goode for President.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Since the congressional pilgrimage to Jamestown Island and the banquet at the Chamberlain Hotel, Old Point Comfort, given in honor of Virginia's distinguished statesman, much has been said and written about the splendid, liberal and national speech delivered by General Grover, of Ohio, well known as a Republican (Republican), as to the advisability of the South asserting her rights as an integral and loyal portion of our great republic, and nominating on the Democratic ticket a Southern man for President.

I concede as a rule that it is bad politics for a party to adopt suggestions from a political adversary as to the policy to be pursued, especially in making nominations for high political offices. But General Grover's speech was that of a statesman and patriot, and I believe came from an honest heart. The sentiments he expressed are those of a true patriot, and I believe that the South for many years, and since the blue and the gray marched shoulder to shoulder in the great American war, it is only necessary to elect a Southern man President of the United States to draw more tightly the bonds that unite the various sections of our common country, and thereby show to the world our conservatism and loyalty to the Union and Constitution. Nothing would so much eradicate all sectional feeling, and I believe that the good people of the North would respond to the nomination of any true conservative Southern man at St. Louis, and give him their loyal support.

Several Southern gentlemen of great ability and moral worth have been spoken of for the nomination. But there is one to whom I wish to call special attention as the one who measures more

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fully up to the requirements of a presidential candidate in statesmanship and broad-minded conservatism than any man I know, North or South. I allude to Hon. John Good, of Virginia, the grand old man eloquent, the Gladstone of America. Born and reared in the county of Bedford, in full view of the Peaks of Otter, from whose summit was taken the capstone for the Washington Monument, upon which was inscribed "From Virginia's noblest son"—from such surroundings Mr. Good seemed to draw inspiration. From the day he left school, he has taken an active part in politics, and all the time unswerving in his devotion to the principles as enunciated by the Democratic party.

In his younger days he served his State with distinction in the Legislature. A member of the Confederate Congress of the United States, and Assistant Attorney-General under Mr. Cleveland. In 1892 was elected to the Virginia Constitutional Convention, over which he presided with consummate ability for a year in the perfect satisfaction of his constituents. "Dear Mister Congressman, I am a member of that august body. A gentleman rich in experience, true to his friends and his country, a patriot in all that he said and did, and a man of high character, is vigorous in mind and body, and quite able to serve his country for many years to come. He has been elected, and should be nominated at St. Louis, and elected, the country would have a President of whom it would be proud, and one who would know no North or South, no South and no West, but only the Union of Indestructible States now and forever." Waverly, Va., March 23.

In Lighter Vein.

Representative Maddox, of Georgia, who is soon to retire from Congress, has received this letter from a constituent: "Dear Mister Congressman, I am a member of that august body. A gentleman rich in experience, true to his friends and his country, a patriot in all that he said and did, and a man of high character, is vigorous in mind and body, and quite able to serve his country for many years to come. He has been elected, and should be nominated at St. Louis, and elected, the country would have a President of whom it would be proud, and one who would know no North or South, no South and no West, but only the Union of Indestructible States now and forever." Waverly, Va., March 23.

The first English paper published in Japan was The Japan Gazette, established by James R. Anderson. It has been in existence for five years. The Gazette had two rivals—The Japan Mail and The Japan Times.

Josh Whitlote—I'll swap up this dozen of eggs for a orchestra seat. Ticket Man—Not on your life! Josh Whitlote—All right—afraid I'll show you're all wish you had—here's ten cents for a seat in the gallery.—Puck.

War has broken out between the teacher and school board of a school district in Nodaway county, Missouri. Several children in the district got the measles, and the board asked the teacher to close the school a few days. The teacher refused, to fight the measles, a whole week from school, and the board declined to pay him his salary for this time and threatens to sue him for the coal he wasted. The teacher, on the other hand, is threatening to sue for his pay.

A True Criticism.

George Dalton Morgan, who has brought from the Orient a Japanese bride, told the other day a story about the Japanese seadigger, Admiral Uru, says Buffalo Express. "In Tokio," he said, "Admiral Uru is regarded as a kind of Haroun al Raschid. They declare that he investigates personally—sometimes even in disguise—every detail of the workings of the Japanese navy. Hence many odd adventures befall him."

"Once Admiral Uru got wind of certain complaints that had been made against the soup served on a torpedo boat, he ordered a whole week from school, and the board declined to pay him his salary for this time and threatens to sue him for the coal he wasted. The teacher, on the other hand, is threatening to sue for his pay."

"The sailor, with wondering looks, obeyed